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To men like General Butler—who boldly avows that the only reason he has for retaining any self-respect is that afforded by his reputation for good sense—money, in this country, is a blessing; it enables them to succeed in the schemes for personal gratification and advancement with which their minds are constantly teeming. To honest people, however, it is approaching that condition when the possession of any considerable amount of it seems to be a curse. Not only do the communists, Mr. Kearney and Citizen Schwab, tell them that their savings of long years of toil and economy must be distributed equally among their lazy and spendthrift neighbors, but they are even threatened and denounced, in Memphis, for not remaining in that plague-stricken city and dying like sheep, and that, too, notwithstanding the fact that the physicians and civil authorities united in advising everybody to leave there who could. That some people remained in Memphis from purely philanthropic motives, and that some have gone there impelled by the same influences, there is no doubt, but such people are too far minded and too well disposed to assail those who went away, and the assailants, therefore, must be among those who are still there because it is impossible for them to be anywhere else, or because the opportunities for personal gain afforded them by the existence of the scourge are so favorable as to be sufficient to overcome the dread of its dangers; and that their unseemly abuse of the so-called "rich men" of the city, who left it upon the breaking out of the scourge, and who, had they remained, would only have afforded it more material upon which to prey, is approved in some other sections of the country, is but another evidence of the infectious tendency of the communistic spirit. The men who went away from Memphis gave to those they left behind as much as they would have done had they remained there, and are alive to give more; to have remained and died would certainly have afforded no relief to the sufferers. No wonder the American colony in Paris is rapidly increasing.

The tide of emigration still continues to flow westward. Empty houses in St. Paul are scarce and hard to obtain, even at high prices, and lands in Minnesota are represented as increasing in value in consequence of the demand for them. Why the cheap lands and the good markets of Virginia, and the business facilities of this city, should be overlooked by those who are wending their way to the far West, is hard to understand, and by none more so than those perfectly familiar with the respective attractions to settlers offered by the two sections of country. Climate, soil, water, markets, school facilities, and in fact all the conditions that contribute to the desirability of a place of residence, are so superior in Virginia to those possessed by the States of the far West, that why they are overlooked is one of the many extraordinary things of this most extraordinary age.

There is a haven of the old time democracy remaining in Massachusetts yet. All but one of the State Executive Committee continue steadfast in the faith, and all the reputable portion of the Worcester ticket, Messrs. Skillings and O'Reilly, who were nominated respectively for treasurer and auditor, have positively refused to be candidates for those offices. It is to be hoped, however, that though the number is small, it may be sufficient to leave the whole, so that the man whose malevolence was so vicious that it entailed him to the crowning dishonor of being selected from the whole federal army as the one man upon whom the State of Virginia should solemnly stamp her brand of outlawry, may never disgrace the gubernatorial chair of another State, even though that State has been, and is now, the home of some of Virginia's deadliest enemies.

Savage barbarians from the wilds of Africa may be included among the oppressed of all nations who shall find a home in this country and be entitled to all the privileges of its most favored citizens, but the hard working, economical men of the land from which the rest of the world derived its first principles of civilization must be driven from this land of the free, if not home of the brave. Postmaster Key, in a speech he made yesterday, said that the President and a majority of the Cabinet believed that the Parisian treaty should be modified, and steps will soon be taken to that end, and that the President only awaited the arrival of the Chinese embassy to force the matter to an issue, and some definite action might soon be looked for.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette has taken the trouble to compile a list of those federal appointees who obtained the places they hold as rewards for the part they took in the presidential fraud. There are fifty five of them, and collectively they draw \$200,000 per annum from the taxpayers of the country. Pretty rough isn't it? To be elected out of the presidency they had fairly won was bad enough, but to be made to pay the swindlers for their nefarious work is more than any other but the American people would submit to quietly.

The McCormick Brothers, contractors and real estate agents of New York, who were among the last to avail themselves of the bankrupt act—had liabilities amounting to \$697,000, but no assets except the clothes they wore. Such an exhibit is a forcible illustration of the superior financial abilities of some of the people doing business in New York, but it

does not reflect much credit upon the business qualifications of those with whom they have transacted.

Foreign News.

A dispatch from Berlin says the parliament committee on the anti-socialist bill have adopted, by a vote of 13 to 8, the amendment proposed by Herr Lasker, that socialists, coming under prohibition, are such as to endanger the public peace. The paragraph relative to the administration of socialist funds by the authorities was adopted, the national liberals and conservatives voting against the ultramontanes and progressists. Count von Rulenburg, Minister of the Interior, during the discussion expressed the hope that an agreement would be reached on the basis of the proposals of Herr Lasker.

The committee, however, subsequently decided to reject the whole paragraph relative to the press. Efforts continue to be made to bring about an understanding between the members of the committee.

Prince Bismarck has a species of erysipelas and is confined to his bed. His physicians urge the necessity of his leaving Berlin immediately after recovery.

With the exception of Livno the whole of Western Bosnia is clear of insurgents.

In consequence of the advance of the Austrians in Northeast Bosnia, numerous small bands of insurgents are crossing the frontier into Serbia, where they are disarmed and interned.

General Jovanovich telegraphs that the pacification of Herzegovina is virtually completed. Karajovic and Klobac, which are still held by the insurgents, will very shortly be cleared. Local authorities have been appointed and a political administration has been organized throughout the country.

Russia intends to refuse to participate in the Montenegro boundary commission until Podgorica has been ceded to Montenegro. Russia is endeavoring to induce the powers to remonstrate with the Porte for its slowness in executing the provisions of the treaty.

Negotiations have been opened between Russia and Turkey with the object of framing as a definitive treaty those parts of the treaty of San Stefano affecting solely Russia and Turkey, which were untouched by the treaty of Berlin.

General Skobelev, with his corps, commenced on Friday to retire towards Adrianople. A Vienna dispatch says Hodyi Loja has concentrated all the Bosnian forces between Bialina and Zvornik, where a decisive battle will probably be fought.

A Crows telegram states that many arrests have been made at Odessa and Kharkov in consequence of the discovery of a plot to forcibly liberate the imprisoned nihilists.

Gambetta's speech at Reuen has made the moderate republicans uneasy. It is feared that it will have a detrimental effect upon the senatorial elections.

Jamaica very narrowly escaped a hurricane yesterday, which has been traveling along among the West India Islands for a week past. It swept over the western end of Hayti, east of Jamaica, in a northwesterly direction. The West India steamer Mosel was unable to go into Jamaica on Wednesday in consequence, and had to lie to for eight hours until the vortex passed.

A large number of torpedoes were landed yesterday from the mail steamer Mosel for the coast defense of Jamaica. Some fifteen guns are to be mounted on the fortifications which are now in course of construction on the Palisades, in front of the city of Kingston.

There have been several deaths from yellow fever within the past few days on the Island of St. Thomas, but the disease has not become epidemic yet.

Advices from Barbadoes state that Governor Strachan, now in England, will not return to the West Indies, as it is said he is required for special service in the East. He is a great Greek scholar, and was secretary to Mr. Gladstone when he was at commissioner to the Ionian Islands some years ago.

The custom house officers at Havana have seized forty six tins of opium, concealed inside of twelve barrels of beans, and forty six tins more inside of twenty three boxes purporting to contain tomato sauce. Each tin weighed twenty five pounds. The total value of the seizure is \$18,000, gold. The goods were smuggled on board the steamer Santiago de Cuba from New York.

LATER.

LARNACA CYPRUS, Sept. 21.—The health of the British troops on the Island of Cyprus is unsatisfactory. There has been a new outbreak of fever. Twenty one deaths have occurred since the occupation was commenced. Four hundred men are now sick, out of a total of 2,622.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch to the Manchester Guardian from Vienna says: "It is so officially denied that the Sultan has rejected the convention with Austria. On the contrary, the chances of its ratification are improving. Gen. Jovanovich's success in Herzegovina has had an inspiring effect on the public in this country."

TOMATOES FOR SUPPER.—Few people know how to prepare uncooked tomatoes in the way adopted in my family, and incomparably better than any mode I have ever tasted. By this mode they are very desirable for supper or for breakfast. For a family of half a dozen persons, take six eggs, boil four of them hard, dissolve the yolk with vinegar sufficient, and about three teaspoons of mustard, and mash as smooth as possible; then add the two remaining eggs, (raw), yolk and white, stir well; then add oil to make altogether sauce sufficient to cover the tomatoes well; and plenty of salt and cayenne pepper, and beat thoroughly until it froths. Skin and cut the tomatoes a full fourth of an inch thick, and pour the sauce over, and you have a dish fit for a President. Though a little troublesome to prepare, yet if once eaten by people who are blessed with palates to enjoy good things, they will be pronounced to be far superior to any other mode of preparation. We use them constantly in this way for three meals. For dinner they are best stewed, but they should always be strained before sending to the table.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Armentrout's executor and als. vs. Gibbons and als. Opinion of court delivered affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Rockingham.

Martin's executor and als. vs. Lewis's executor and als. Opinion of court delivered by Judge Christian, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Albemarle.

Long and als. vs. the Hagerstown Implement Manufacturing Company. Opinion reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Rockingham.

E. M. Gibbons vs. John Ritter and als. Opinion modifying and affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Frederick.

Mary E. Campbell vs. Bowles' administrator, &c. Opinion affirming decree of Circuit Court of Frederick.

Kerr's executors vs. Kurtz. Opinion affirming decree of the Circuit Court of Frederick.

Hartman and als. vs. Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia and als. Further argued.

THE WASHINGTON KEARNEY.—Cohen, the agitator, with two or three hundred followers, mostly negroes, paraded the streets of Washington yesterday, but committed no violence. The District Commissioners had a conference with the authorities at the War Department for the purpose of taking precautionary measures to promptly quiet any trouble that might occur. As a result of this conference orders were given to move several companies of the second artillery from Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and Fort Foote to the Washington Arsenal, last evening, that they may be available immediately in case of a riot.

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—The weather is cloudy, warm, and threatening rain. The death list yesterday includes twenty-two children under seven. From noon to six p. m., last evening seventeen deaths and forty-six new cases were reported. The board of health's Friday morning reports indicated a decrease of fever in the central portion of the city and an increase in the extreme upper and lower limits. It is stated that of every twenty-one persons attacked by the fever in the second district, in the vicinity of the French Market, ten have died.

The fever is spreading in the fourth and sixth districts, above Jackson street.

Among the deaths yesterday was sister Mary Briggita, at St. Joseph's Asylum. The Young Men's Christian Association reported new cases yesterday, 61; the Howard Association 466 including many cases not previously entered up.

JACKSON, Sept. 21.—The general outlook shows but little abatement. Reports show thirteen deaths at Vicksburg. Among the deaths yesterday was William A. Rindell, insurance agent, and Past Grand Commander Knights Templar. At Canton twenty new cases and five deaths are reported. At Lake, three new cases and two deaths to date. There is great suffering at Greenville, there being no rail and but little river communication with that point, and telegraph communication being interrupted. Out of 500 people who remained there nearly 400 cases and 162 deaths have occurred up to date. The fever must soon abate for want of material. Twenty-two deaths have been reported in the last twenty-four hours.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 21.—Deaths to date, 2,250; number of sick, over 4,000; average deaths, sixty per cent. of the sick. We are feeding some 10,000 persons, sick and destitute, in camps and in the city. Our city is a hospital. Fifteen volunteer physicians have died. Twenty others are sick. Thirteen Protestant and Catholic ministers have died. A great many nurses have died, many of whom had the fever previously, the names and number of whom it is impossible to furnish. The fever is abating in a slight degree simply from want of material, perhaps, and things look a little more hopeful. We are praying for frost. It is our last and only hope. A thousand thanks to the generous people of New York. The fever is rapidly spreading to the suburbs for several miles out, and also the little towns in the interior. We are compelled to supply all the people with provisions and supplies, medicines, etc.

It began raining yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, which is unfavorable both to the sick and those who yet remain well. Up to noon to-day twenty three deaths have occurred; this, however, is not in full, as it is a very difficult matter to get at the correct number, owing to the looseness which characterizes the management of two of the undertakers' business arrangements. The official report of deaths made to the Board of Health since the beginning of the epidemic and ending at noon to day, gives the total of 2,240. This does not include many who have been buried by private individuals who purchased coffins and interred their own dead.

Among the victims whose death has been claimed since last night are S. R. Clarke, a prominent citizen and Secretary of the Phoenix Insurance Company of this city; Mrs. J. O. Lumsden, Sr.; J. H. Noel, formerly Colonel in the Regular Army, from Decatur, Illinois; who resided in Memphis since the closing of the war. Two friends died, an increase in the number of deaths will follow the change of the weather.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 21.—Mrs. S. H. Cary, died Thursday night. The board of health disagree as to whether the fever here is aggravated bilious fever or yellow fever. What few cases we have had have been in very unhealthy localities. The mortality compares favorably with that of the same period in former years. It is generally concluded there is no danger of an epidemic here.

There are 40 new cases at Baton Rouge with 2 deaths.

There are twenty new cases at Canton with 4 deaths.

GRENADE, Sept. 21.—No deaths and but two new cases. All the doctors have left, except Henry Stone, of Natchez. A copy of the Grenada Sentinel made its appearance yesterday evening. Up to date 214 whites and 57 negroes have died.

CANTON, Sept. 21.—Twelve new cases and three deaths at Hickman, Ky., during the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday. Only about thirty white persons remain there, and the disease is attacking the blacks. No cases in Cairo.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The ladies' matinee benefit for relief of yellow fever sufferers was given yesterday afternoon in Booth's Theatre. The total amount raised was \$2,260.50.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—At the auction sale of choice seats at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next, the first seat was started at \$100 and was sold for \$500 to George W. Childs. A. J. Drexel bought the second at the same price. The third was bought by Tony Pastor and others, who after buying it donated it to the committee, and it was resold until \$350 had been realized upon it.

The remaining nine boxes, many of which were given back and resold, realized \$382, making a total of \$1,732 for the twelve boxes. The sale of choice seats was then taken up, and they were bought at from \$125 to \$5 each, but the total sales have not yet been ascertained.

LATER.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 21.—The weather here was cloudy all day yesterday, the thermometer registering 88°. A heavy rain, accompanied by lightning, began falling about 8 o'clock last night with a prospect of continuing all night. There was no abatement of new cases of fever; 12 deaths were reported, 10 whites and 2 colored. Prominent among the deaths were Miss Clara Wadsworth, and Wm. A. Fairchild, a leading spirit in the Howard Association, and foremost in all good enterprises and undertakings in Vicksburg. President Rockwood, of the Howard Association, is reported as doing well. No alarming symptoms have appeared so far in his case.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 21.—The people of Decatur, Ala., stamped the town yesterday on account of fire yellow fever cases, one of which—E. Ludwig, a railroad employee—has proved fatal. All business has been suspended.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 21.—It ceased raining at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but the weather is still threatening. The board of health officially reports 63 deaths as having occurred during the past 24 hours ending at six o'clock last evening. Dr. W. J. Armstrong, a Howard physician, died to day, also Gus Morti, a prominent politician in the 10th ward, and H. Bernard, an employee of the Howard Association. The wife and daughter of John H. Mitchell, brother of Maggie Mitchell, the actress, were also among yesterday's victims. Dr. E. T. Kasley, a volunteer physician from Little Rock, and Dr. J. T. Tyner, of this city, who have been on duty at the city hospital, were stricken with fever yesterday afternoon. Eugene W. Moore, a prominent member of the Temple of Honor and temporarily filling the position of city editor of the Memphis Appeal was taken down last night. Holst & Brother, undertakers, have ceased their business, except for funerals and societies. Dr. B. F. Seppall, of Savannah, Ga., who was sent from this city to Bartlett, returned yesterday, and reports only one case of fever there. This one case had the effect to cause a general desertion of the town.

The federal officials who removed from Memphis when the fever first appeared had located at Bartlett, but are now at McKenzie, Tenn. Dr. R. W. Mitchell, of the Association authorities the statement that no more physicians are needed. The pathological observations upon the dead bodies have been very extensive and exhaustive. They are conducted by Prof. T. O. Summers, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., assisted by Drs. Overall, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Chivvis of Savannah, Ga. They have shown important lesions at the base of the brain, a "boxwood" liver, degenerated kidney and an enormously hypertrophied spleen in every instance. Analyses of urine and of the fluids of the body generally are being daily made. An elaborate report will soon appear under the direction of the Howard Association and the citizens relief committee and one also of a purely technical character will be forwarded to Washington.

The following notice to nurses was issued yesterday afternoon:

"The circumstances existing with us to-day demand that in justice to our organization and our nurses, those who are unemployed will report to headquarters for the money due them, and receive transportation home, as this will be a notification that their services are no longer needed. By order of W. J. Smith, acting president of the Howard Association."

The following cards are also published: "To the citizens of Memphis at present abroad—Kind friends: The members of the Citizens' Relief Committee, it should be remembered, are now few in number. The clerical force is confined to one outside of myself. We are endeavoring to do all we can to alleviate the suffering of the living as well as to bury the dead."

We frequently receive long communications that are impossible to answer, notwithstanding we very much desire to do so. Hoping you will appreciate our position and will in future make your communications brief and to the point, I remain truly yours.

R. B. CLARKE.

Treasurer Citizens' Relief Committee.

(Moderator) CHARLES G. FISHER.

Chairman Citizens' Relief Committee.

Nineteen physicians of the medical corps of the Howard Association reported seventy-eight new cases yesterday.

Virginia News.

The Piedmont News says last Saturday Mr. R. H. Hester was driving from Staunton to Madison Court House, in trying to cross South river, in Greene county, his horse and himself were washed over a milldam into deep water. Mr. Hester succeeded in swimming to the shore, with the assistance of a colored man, cut his horse loose from the buggy, bringing it safely to land, and hitching a line to the buggy drew it ashore in a very damaged condition.

The Manassas Gazette says that "Mr. Richard J. Reid, of Hickman, Ky., a well known native of this country, and brother of Mr. John Reid, has fallen a victim to the yellow fever. Information has been received here by his friends of the death of his little child from the scourge. His own condition is regarded as extremely critical."

At a republican consultation at Tappahannock last Wednesday it was determined to support Judge Critcher for Congress from the First district.

Mr. Green Paer, of Danville, died yesterday evening.

News of the Day.

Sherman City, a small village of Isabella county, Mich., was annihilated yesterday by a terrible tornado. Every store, dwelling house, and shed in the village was swept clean off except one frame dwelling, which was partially destroyed. The air was thick with timbers, boards, bricks and stones. The inhabitants, who were in the village, were badly injured. At Coleman's, Mich., considerable damage was also done. C. Dean having his skull broken by a falling tree.

At two o'clock Thursday morning some high-windmen attacked Paul Jones in the centre of the town of Terre Haute, Ind., threw him down, and after a struggle one of the men placed a pistol to his head and warned him to keep still. Jones knocked the pistol down, causing it to discharge, the ball passing through his right lung. The men robbed him of \$400 and then escaped. Mr. Jones, who is a lawyer of great popularity is in a very dangerous condition.

Letter from Fairfax.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) FAIRFAX, C. H., Va., Sept. 20.—General Huston's course in reference to the free bridge across the Potomac to Georgetown met with the entire approval of his auditors last Monday. The General, though not a brilliant orator, is a real downright solid logical talker. During his speech he was frequently interrupted by Mr. Frank Minor.

After his speech, Mr. W. H. Wells read a very touching appeal from the suffering people of the South, and a collection was taken up, which amounted to \$29.69. Remarks were made by Gen. W. H. F. Lee in aid of the people there, and especially those who had been soldiers. A committee, composed of three gentlemen from each managerial district, was appointed, with Mr. Wells as treasurer.

There was very little done at this term of the County Court. Dan Collins was arraigned for horse stealing.

The weather is charming. Last Saturday night at 11 o'clock the thermometer stood within four degrees of frost. The indications are that we will have an early fall.

RECORDED HACKETS AND THE PICKPOCKET.—Jacob Siegler got on an open Second avenue car, at the old depot, at about midnight on the 13th ult. At 61st street a number of pickpockets, of the Waverly Social club, got on the car. Two of the women and two of the men crowded into the seat opposite Mr. Siegler. At 45th street the conductor collected the fares. He accused one of the men of not paying. There was a wrangle, but the conductor passed on. Mr. Siegler looked intently at the man, who thereupon struck him in the face, grasped his arm, and jerked his way out of the car. Mr. Siegler, who was then thrown Mr. Siegler from the car. Officer Davis arrested the man whom Mr. Siegler pointed out as his assailant. He gave the name of Benjamin Bowles, of 161 Lewis st. The watch was not found upon him. In the general session a jury convicted Bowles yesterday of larceny, "you belong to the worse class in the city. I have said before and my declaration has been subjected to comment by the newspapers, and I say again that if I detect a pickpocket in the act of robbing me, I will save the county the trouble of an arrest and the expense of a trial. I promise that I will do some of the best short-range shooting that was ever heard of. I might sentence you to the State prison at hard labor for twenty years, but in consideration of your youth I will reduce your term to seven years."

FEARFUL RESULTS OF A SCRATCH.—The daughter of Major Wm. O. Drew, of the Fire Department, an interesting young lady, about twenty years of age, is lying dangerously ill at her home, No. 132 Washington street, George town, from the effects of a cat scratch, received a few days ago. She was washing a pet cat when the treacherous animal clawed the forefinger of her right hand, drawing the blood. Nothing was thought of the time of the scratch, but finally inflammation set in, and, extending up the arm, soon encompassed her whole body. All efforts to check the inflammation failed, and the condition of the young lady became so precarious that the street was closed, so as to allow her as much quiet as possible.

Annals of Alexandria—Fourth Series.

BY WM. F. CARNE.

Chapter XX.—The Town Gets Two New Streets. 1762. The act of the General Assembly mentioned in the last chapter was carried out early in 1763. The bounds of the enlarged town were as follows: On the south, a line midway between what are now Wolfe and Wilkes streets, on the west, a line midway between what are now Pitt and St. Asaph streets, and on the north, what is now the south line of Pendleton street.

The surveys for the extension of the town laid out one street south with a row of lots on each side, and one street west, with a row of lots on each side. The street west was named PITT, in honor of William Pitt, the elder, whose vigorous policy, as head of the British Ministry, had led to the downfall of French power in America. The street south was designated WOLFE, as a memorial of the dead hero of Quebec, about whose memory there is a glow of romantic history. Besides a Fairfax had fallen with him. William Fairfax, youngest son of the late Master of Belvoir, was a volunteer on the heights of Abraham. Just before the battle, Wolfe touched him on the shoulder and said, "Young man when you come into action remember your name." He died on the field of battle.

The trustees met on the first of February and ordered the sale of the lots to take place on the 9th of May, and the sale to be advertised in the Virginia and Maryland Gazettes. There was, at that time, only one newspaper in the Colony, the Virginia Gazette, published at Williamsburg.

On the 9th of May the trustees met. They first elected Harry Piper a trustee, and then proceeded with the sale of the lots beginning at the foot of Wolfe street. Each lot was one half an acre and fronted half a square each way. The purchasers and prices were as follows:

WOLFE STREET—River to Water street, north side.—No. 86, T. Flemming, \$50; No. 87, John Hunter, \$40; No. 88, P. Alexander, \$38.10; South side.—No. 88, J. Hughes, \$50.10; No. 89, John Potts, \$32. Water street to Fairfax street, north side.—No. 88, Robert Adam, \$21; No. 89, Wm. Ramsay, \$10; South side.—No. 96, Pat Rowan, \$21; No. 97, Wm. Ramsay, \$12. Fairfax to Royal, north side.—Nos. 90 and 91, George Johnston, \$15; South side.—Nos. 98 and 99, John Orr, \$15. Royal to Pitt, north side.—No. 92, J. Kirkpatrick, \$5.50; No. 105, Sarah Potter, \$7.10; South side.—Nos. 100 and 101, J. Kirkpatrick, \$13.50.

PITT STREET, southwest corner of Wolfe.—No. 102, Francis Leo, \$6.50. Wolfe to Duke, east side.—No. 103, S. Potter, \$7.10; No. 105, John Muir, \$10.50. West side.—No. 104, J. Graham, \$16.13; No. 106, H. Rorer, \$11. Duke to Prince, east side.—No. 107, J. Muir, \$10; No. 109, James McLeod, \$13.10; West side.—No. 108, Peter Wise, \$12; No. 109, James Laurie, \$17.50. Prince to King, east side.—No. 111, J. Hite, \$22.10; No. 113, P. Alexander, \$30. West side.—No. 112, GEORGE WASHINGTON, \$30; No. 113, J. Alexander, \$40. King to Cameron, east side.—No. 115, Michael Grottel, \$9.10; No. 117, J. Kirkpatrick, \$7.50; West side.—No. 116, R. Kirkpatrick, \$7.50. Cameron to Queen, east side.—No. 120, Ann Ramsay, \$3.20; No. 122, Richard Aylett, \$2.10; West side.—No. 119, Ann Ramsay, \$3.80; No. 121, James Connolly, \$2.10; Queen to Princess—both sides left unsold.

Princess to Oronoko, east side.—No. 127, J. Potts, \$1; No. 128, H. Rorer, \$1; No. 129, J. Carlyle, \$5.50. West side.—No. 128, Henry Rorer, \$1; No. 130, John and Ann Tarbeck, \$12. Oronoko to north boundary, east side.—No. 131, R. Adam, \$8.50; No. 133, unsold. West side.—No. 136—J. Dalton, 16.50; No. 139, Ruth Hughes, \$1.10.

The north boundary of 1749 had started half a square south of Princess street above Royal, and ran diagonally across the marsh to the river at the mouth of Oronoko creek (near the Gas Works) but the north boundary of 1763 ran due east with what is now the south line of Pendleton street. This gave a number of additional town lots in the triangular space thus added to the town on the north. In this space lots were bought by James Adam, Robert Adam, John Hughes, Jr., Robert Jones J. Carlyle, John Dalton, the rates being from \$4 to \$16. At this sale the Wests bought a number of marsh lots, (of which they were the proprietors) and which had not been sold at the various sales since 1749. John Bushby bought for \$14.10 lot No. 143, (northwest corner of Royal and Oronoko streets) which had also been left over unsold in 1749. This completed the sale of the town lots. Except four or five all had found purchasers in one day, while it had taken ten years to dispose of all the lots laid out in 1749. The four lots left unsold, Nos. 123, 124, 125 and 126, both sides of Pitt, between Queen and Princess streets, were, as believed, reserved for a new parish church and cemetery, for at already there was a project on foot to divide Truro Parish, whose main church was, as it still is, at Pollock, (or Polkney)—Virginia for hickory trees. When, however, the division was made some years later, and Christ Church had been begun at a location beyond the town boundaries, these lots were put up at auction and sold.

Washington retained, during his life, the lots which he purchased in Alexandria, and was a free holder of the town until the time of his death. He bequeathed the quarter square at the southwest corner of Pitt and Prince streets as part of "all the residue of my estate, real and personal, in whatsoever consisting, where soever lying, and whatsoever found, a schedule of which, as far as recollected, may be made, to be sold, and the proceeds thereof, to be divided into twenty three equal parts, for the benefit of the Washingtons, Spotswoods, Thorntons, Ashtons, Lewises, Carters, Parks, Balis, Hammonds, Laws and Peters, among whom this residuary bequest was apportioned. He says in the schedule respecting this lot: "Alexandria—corner of Pitt and Prince streets, half an acre, laid out into buildings, three or four of which are let on ground rent at \$3 per foot—value, \$1,000." The quarter square at the southwest corner of Pitt and Cameron streets, Washington kept for his own use, and it became a second homestead to him. He was obliged, as were all the other purchasers of lots at the sale, to build thereon, and within a few years he built a house there. It was a one and a half story frame, and next to the Marcus on Mount Vernon, was more intimately connected with his daily life than any other building in the world. Thither he came sometimes alone, sometimes with Mrs. Washington, once a week at least. There he transacted much of his business, and often met his friends. It was regarded as an appendage to Mr. Vernon, and when at his death, the illustrious man bequeathed it to his wife, he included it in the same enumeration with his personal and household effects, his books and papers. Once during the Revolution, while he was away at the head of the army, and it was thought that Dunmore, with his rabble of negroes and Tories, might make an incursion up the river and seize Mount Vernon, Washington had built on addition to the house for kitchen purposes, and it was purchased that in "times of danger to remove Mrs. Washington and his household there and place them under the direction of the people of Alexandria." This lot and town office, at his death, is made the first bequest of his will, and was left to his wife. "My improved lot in the town of Alexandria, situated on Pitt and Cameron streets, I give to her and her heirs forever, as I do all my household and kitchen furniture, of every sort and kind." Mrs. Washington, also, kept this lot during her life, and at her death gave it to her nephew, Bartholomew Dabridge, and his heirs, my lot in the town

of Alexandria, situate on Pitt and Cameron street, devised to me by my late husband, George Washington, deceased."

The house, which would have now been No. 104 Cameron street, remained undisturbed for nearly a century. It had, when first built, stood on the brow of the hill that, at that place, descended into Oronoko creek, then divided into a marsh (then occupying the space between the hill near Royal and the hill west of Pitt). When the lots were graded, after the Revolution, the grade of "Washington's town house" was not disturbed; the earth around it was cut away, but it remained intact, mounted on the remnant of the original hill, which was enclosed within a brick and frame foundation, the door of the house being reached by a high porch on Cameron street. A three story brick house was in later days built beside it, and in time Washington's house became the property of a lumber dealer named Waters.

The lot which Peter the Great occupied while a ship carpenter in Holland is preserved with almost religious reverence. The town of Stratford-upon-Avon has enclosed in glass the home of Shakespeare. These annals are written for the honor of the town, and they will not record the fate of Washington's house. Rather, they will imitate the case of Venice, when the patriarch lay drunken and exposed to shame in his tent, "put a cloak on their shoulders and went backward and away, and their faces were turned away, and they saw not."

It will be better to conform to the custom of Tacitus and the ancient historians, and leave facts to take care of themselves; or, like Niebuhr and the moderns, allow these annals to evolve history from its inner consciousness, and tell the story of what happened in Valhalla when the news came that the house was to be pulled down; how, as the sickle cutters of space bore the message to the other world, all the old heroes who had met dignified hospitality, and spent an hour of talk over the first days of the war at Alexandria, the Christmas at Trenton, or the Indian summer at Yorktown, at the old house, determined to save it from the spoiler's hand; how, as the night deepened, there was heard afar off a clear, loud sound, which the well-known man was a faint thunder. It was the old black drum drumming down, now white as snow, beating the long roll in the sky, and calling from the world of shadows the Revolutionary soldiers of the town, to dash into the city that had forgotten them, and save its honor. Soon growing into shape from the dim land of shade the old soldiers began to fill the air above